

Indiana State Sentinel.

THU-WEEKLY.

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Houses of Refuge.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will take time from the investigation of local matters, to give its attention to the subject of establishing houses of refuge.
There is a humane feature in our constitution, of which our legislatures seem to have been profoundly ignorant. The section providing for a criminal code, declares that it shall be founded on the principle of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

To cure the evils of society without the inflicting unnecessary cruelties on offenders, is the proper object of civil regulations; and is the declared object of our constitution. Our criminal code, however, seems to have been engraved on the English common law, and is in open violation of the spirit of our constitution.

It is the first place provides for hanging on short notice. Well, it may reform a man to stop his breath for aught we know; but we cannot understand what moral "reformation" is manifested by a dead man.

For offences less than murder in the first degree, the culprit is furnished gratis with a scholarship, in the college of villany at Jeffersonville, and in due time he graduates, as finished a wretch as can be imagined; while for smaller offences, men, women and boys, are huddled together into county seminaries of vice, where a smart lad may fit himself for the Jeffersonville college in from thirty days to six months. Now, "most potent, grave and revered seigniors," call you this reformation? You are sworn to support the constitution of Indiana. Will you not take another look at it? Humanity pleads for action in this matter, but its feeble wail is drowned by the clamor for a law declaring Dry Run a navigable stream; or some other law of equal utility. Let the country speak out on this matter.

List of Deaths.

In the third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, as furnished to Maj. MORRISON by Adjutant DAILY, under date of Camp Clarke, Nov. 3, 1846.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
J. W. Sims,	Aug. 23.	Private.
Joseph Turner,	Sept. 4.	"
John Service,	" 13.	"
Israel Winkler,	" 18.	"
Robert Black,	" 25.	"
R. A. Given,	Aug. 7.	"
John Moore,	Oct. 10.	"
John Eller,	" "	1st. Lieut.

Of Company B.—Capt. Wm. Ford.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
James Smith,	Aug. 9.	Private.
Simon Hable,	Aug. 9.	Corporal.
Stephen Glassburn,	Oct. 14.	Private.
Elsay Mathes,	Sept. 23.	2d Lieut.

Of Company D.—Capt. Scott Carter.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
Alfred Cook,	Sept. 23.	Private.
Jackson Waltz,	Oct. 10.	"
William Terry,	" 31.	"

Of Company E.—Capt. James Taggart.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
Caleb C. Bidwell,	July 13.	Private.
Rees Drummit,	" 25.	"
Joshua Brummit, Sen.,"	" 28.	Corporal.
John Hollowell,	" 27.	Private
William Davis,	Sept. 13.	"

Of Company F.—Capt. Isaac S. Boardman.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
Thomas Beatty,	July 31.	Private.
A. Pruett,	Aug. 17.	"
Edward Hammer,	Sept. 20.	"
Philip Love,"	Oct. 9.	Sergeant.

Of Company G.—Capt. T. L. Sullivan.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
John Meyer,	July 8.	Private.
Brown,	Aug. 2.	"
Humphrey Neal,	Sept. 5.	"
Wm. B. Custer,	Oct. 23.	"

Of Company H.—Capt. V. Conover.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
Sladrock Arnett,	July 25.	Private.
Philip Kessler,	" 27.	"
David McMahon,	" 18.	"
Lewis Moore,	" 19.	"
Oliwer Strain,	Oct. 27.	"
Wm. W. Aldridge,	Sept. 9.	2d Lieut.

Of Company I.—Capt. T. W. Gilson.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
Truman H. Cross,	July 11.	Corporal.
Frederick Branneck,	Sept. 11.	Private.
Thos. D. Forsythe,"	" 29.	"

Of Company K.—Capt. George Dunn.

Names.	Date of Death.	Rank.
Moses Prior,	Sept. 1.	Private.
Henry Inman,"	" 3.	"
T. G. Conger,"	" 24.	"
Jonathan Walton,"	Oct. 17.	"

*Murdered. †Drowned.

Of the Pittsburgh Post of Dec. 11th says:

Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, who has been detained in this city for several days past, in consequence of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, is now recovering, and we are happy to inform his friends that he will probably be well enough to leave here for Washington City by Wednesday or Thursday next.

Of the U. S. ship-of-war Boston, Commander George F. Pearson, was lost on the 15th ult. off Eleuthera Island. Her crew, two hundred and five in number, and her stores were saved. Midshipman Temple H. Smith, with ten men, have reached Norfolk. The residue of the officers and crew were going to Nassau to take passage for the same port.

Nobly Done.—Both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature have adopted a resolution appropriating twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Field Officers, to equip the Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, for service in the war against Mexico.

The printers, as a class, have contributed more than their quota of men in the formation of the Pennsylvania Regiment. No less than thirty are numbered among the volunteers from Philadelphia, and in the ranks of Captain Scott's company there are fifteen of the fraternity.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who can give information of Mr. Jacob V. R. Hicks, of Rockingham county, Va., and supposed to be now in Indiana, will confer a lasting obligation on an inquiring widow, by addressing a note to C. Hann, Esq. Portland, Jay county, Indiana.

How did it happen that the mail contractors brought through the mail containing the President's Message, and could not, for some days previous and since, bring any papers from the East?—St. Louis Union.

We suppose, because in one case they worked for the accommodation of individuals, and in the other for the government.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun was re-elected to the United States Senate without any opposition—receiving 130 votes. To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. McDuffie, Judge A. P. Butler was elected.

Heads of the Senate.

BY NEMO.

JAMES P. MILLIKIN, the Senator from Dearborn, is a gentleman who makes no effort to attract notice, nor are there any eccentric traits in his character calculated to make him conspicuous. Yet he is a fine specimen of a man and legislator. To a soundness of judgment rarely excelled, he unites moral qualities of a high order. Such a man can never fail to command a respectable degree of influence, in whatever situation he may be placed. He speaks well, though not handsomely, and his remarks always bear the impress of nature reflection.

CYRUS TABER, the Senator from Cass, is emphatically a business man. Shrewd, calculating, and prudent, he watches the operations of trade with sleepless vigilance, and no opportunity for a profitable operation escapes his notice. His views upon subjects of finance are enlarged, yet from habit as well as disposition, he never permits himself to do an act which shall result in injury to himself. At the same time he is far from being ungenerous, and his manners are perfectly affable. He is a man of few words, and is never guilty of saying a foolish thing.

JOHN ZEXON, the Senator from Harrison, is a good illustration of the advantages arising from a persevering adherence to honesty. In point of intellectual powers he is in no way remarkable; yet his sincere devotion to what he esteems to be right, has acquired for him the unquestioning confidence of his constituents. His plain good sense, with a rectitude of purpose, and a strong love of truth, combine to constitute him a safe depository of power, and a useful member of the Legislature. It is a pity there are not more like him in both Houses.

It is impossible to mistake the Senator from Fayette and Union, that large man, with dark piercing eyes, who stands some six feet three, and with proportions to match. That he is brave and kind, no one can doubt; and the way he overlooks common men is "some." His perception is keen, and his ideas clear. He should be a good business man, but has very little taste for speculation. He is determined to enjoy life while it lasts, and it cannot be said of him that he "is not long for this world."

ASNER T. ELLIS, the Senator from Knox, is an astute, active minded man. In argument he is persuasive, though his language is not rich. He investigates with great industry, yet seldom grasps a subject in its most enlarged significance. He theorizes a great deal, notices facts with great particularity, and reasons soundly; yet in most cases from secondary premises, rather than from first principles. He has seen much of the world, and is accomplished both in mind and manners.

The Senator from Steuben, MARSH, will find it somewhat difficult to fill the place of his predecessor, rare Dav. Herriman—so fat and funny, so witty and wise. Still the Senator from Steuben is in many respects much the same sort of man. If the one was jolly, the other can be right merry. The wit of the one was broad humor—the other is a lover of good fellowship, and can crack a joke with light hearty good will. Doctor Marsh has decided intellectual capacity, is frank and sincere, and possesses a generous disposition. He is a general favorite with those who know him well, and deserves to be so with all.

WEBSTER'S CONSISTENCY.—During his sojourn at Philadelphia, Webster addressed a company of Volunteers, and the following account of his remarks is given by the whig papers:

"The company of Light Guards, under the command of Capt. Bennett, having volunteered to serve during the war with Mexico, and being equipped in undress uniform, marched to the Washington House, for the purpose of paying their respects to our great statesman. Mr. Webster appeared upon the balcony, and in a few brief and impressive words, thanked them for the call made upon him. They had volunteered to go to a strange land, to bear up the stars of our country, and maintain its honor. He charged them, wherever they went, to remember they were Americans—the countrymen of Washington—and he could not suggest to them a better rallying cry, than 'Washington, our country, and our homes!' Repeating his acknowledgments of the thanks of Mr. Webster bowed and retired, and the cheers of the volunteers, and of the crowd, which had gathered almost in a moment."

Guided by Mr. Webster's anti-war speeches at Philadelphia and Faneuil Hall, the Washington Union expands the sense of the above extract, and thus gives a fuller display of the Federal Statesman's sentiments. It addresses strictly to its own phrases, and calls the effort—

"Mr. Webster's Patriotic Appeal to the Soldiers." "You have volunteered to go to a strange land, to bear up the stars of our country in a war which nobody voted for, and which is a violation of the constitution. You are to maintain the honor of this nation in a conflict which is a just cause of impeachment against your constitutional commander-in-chief, and I charge you in the battle to remember that you are the countrymen of Washington. Congress alone has the right to declare war, and this war he first heard of in the President's proclamation. Remember, then, that you are Americans when you march upon your foe. Remember, I adjure you, that the act of Congress under which you are embodied, restricts your operations to the defence of our own territory, and does not authorize you to engage in an honorable peace, to procure indemnity for the past and guarantee for the future in the heart of Mexico. Forget not that you strike that you are engaged in an unjust, unconstitutional, and wicked war of aggression and conquest, waged without authority of law and for the worst partisan purposes. And as you sweep onward from point to point, and single standard of victory floats over your splendid career of conquests, and impeachable invasion, let your rallying cry be 'Washington, our country, and our homes!'"

MR. CHARLES GAYLER.—The numerous friends of this gentleman here, will be gratified to hear that his lectures on Human Magnanimity have been well received by our Indiana friends. The press, so far as we have observed, has noticed him and his lectures in terms of decided compliment. In this day of quacks and illiterate mountebanks, it is a hopeful sign of the times that the public can do and discriminate between the mere pretender and the man of real merit in his profession. Mr. G., we understand, returns to Indiana, with the design of visiting the principal towns of the State; and we bespeak for him, wherever he may go, the courtesy of the press, and the patronage of all who take an interest in the novel and beautiful science he exhibits. He is a "gentleman and scholar," and cannot fail to invest his favorite science with the interest which genius and cultivation communicate to whatever they touch.—Dayton Journal.

JUDGE McLEAN OVERBOARD.—So far apparently as the Albany Journal has any thing to say respecting the whig candidate for the Presidency, Judge McLean is thrown overboard. It says:

"We are free to say, that Judge McLean is not in the category of eminent whigs from among whom we expect and hope to find a candidate for President.—And we may go further and say, that if it were determined that Ohio should furnish the candidate, Mr. Corwin, rather than Judge McLean, would be our choice. This avowed guess is not a hair's breadth beyond the single question it involves."

And the Journal might have added, "is made only for effect."

The Senate of Hayti has promulgated a constitution for the republic, doing away with the dictatorship of Riche. The Senate is lavish of expressions of regard and esteem to Riche for having, of his own motion, relinquished a portion of his power.

COT. THOMAS SMITH has written and published a letter to the Democrats of the third district, in which he declines being a candidate for re-election.

For the State Sentinel.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & SPANK.—As you have heretofore kindly allowed me the use of your columns to expose what I considered public abuses, especially relative to the refusal of the Bank to pay a corporation tax, similar to that imposed on other institutions equally as beneficial to the community, at least in my opinion, and such as is also imposed on the humblest mechanic among us, as well as on poor widows,—I trust you will grant me the privilege of again speaking in my humble way, of another abuse, especially as I see a demonstration is making which should, as I believe it will, succeed. I allude to the repeal of our city charter. As you have heretofore exposed its inequity and partial bearings, I will not reiterate them. But I desire at this time to call your attention to another subject, and one not the least under which we suffer. It is well known that the present charter compels the Council to keep all the streets and alleys in the donation lands in repair, to remove nuisances, &c., the same as for the corporation proper. Now I wish to ask, if the owners of these lands should not bear their proportion of the taxes? They claim more than the citizens of the town, and absolutely refuse to pay one cent towards these expenses. Are the citizens satisfied to pay out of their own pockets? Does the Legislature think it right?

The means of the Council have also been limited in consequence, and yet these owners refuse to pay one cent for revenue, and the consequence is, some works have been neglected, and heavy suits brought against the Council, which have resulted in the assessment of heavy fines and costs, to which more, in all likelihood, will soon be added. I would ask the citizens of the corporation, within the limits of North, East, South, and West streets, if they desire such a state of things? Will they not rise en masse and demand a repeal of such an unjust law, or such a modification of it as shall do equal justice to all!

A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.—Speaking of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger makes the following very just and appropriate remarks:

There is probably not on the whole face of the globe, such a gallant little army as his—in which every man has a consciousness of his own, and feels directly responsible to his countrymen. This is the true advantage of Democratic institutions. They develop character, beget self-reliance, and bring out individuality, where, in monarchical countries, you meet but inert masses, who require a vivifying agent to manifest symptoms of life. This individual elevation of man, similar to his individual salvation through Christianity, constitutes, in my opinion, the greatest merit of our institutions. The political advantages of our government are as nothing compared to it—they are subject to mutations; while the moral gain is steady and progressive. It is not so much a liberal Government as a Democratic people which is equal to every emergency and rises above circumstances. In the people rests the organic force; the government is but their visible form and exponent.

The victory of the United States, in the history of war. An army of from 14 to 15,000 men, entrenched and fortified, provided with a numerous artillery park (not less than fifty pieces) lodged in a town in which every house is a castle and every street barricaded, is taken by 4300 assailants with a body of flying artillery—of service only in the open field, against a few months' siege, even a hundred times tenacity! It took 50,000 Frenchmen under General six months to take the citadel of Antwerp, with no more than 4000 Dutchmen for a garrison—Napoleon's army of Italy besieged a few thousand Austrians under Wurmser a whole year in Mantua—Strasburgh held out against a European coalition, and remained, in technical military language, a virgin—against a five times superior force! Truly there is something in this individuality of our soldiers which makes every man responsible for his actions, as if he were the commander-in-chief. It is not only the Anglo-Saxon race—with all due deference be it spoken—which has accomplished this victory; it is the Anglo-Saxon, Saxon, Scotch and Irish, ingrafted and intermingled by the American people. The soul of the American, not merely the physical body of the Anglo-Saxon, which has achieved this glorious result. Neither must we look upon it as an achievement beyond the reach of art—it is a legitimate result, so naturally founded in our superior individuality, that it does not even surprise us. We have calculated upon it, and the news bursts on our ears without producing more than satisfaction that we have not been disappointed.

The "Butler Bill" will again agitate our Legislature, this winter. Some amendments are necessary before it can be carried into operation, which, however, extend only to its more minute details and in no way interfere with the principles upon which it was framed. Believing that its message, in the form modified as proposed, will largely ensure to the benefit of our people and the credit of our State, we trust that no factious opposition will be arrayed against it. When we see how the opening of a canal in the northern section of the State has awakened business and new life to the entire region, can we lose sight of the fact, that similar advantages will be induced the same activity, commerce, and thrift among ourselves? In reference to this matter, however, the most important consideration is the payment of one half of our State debt, and the rendering comparatively easy, the payment of the residue—thus relieving ourselves from a burden, which, for the last ten years has bowed Indiana down to the dust.

In relation to the above matter, we have no other matter which may come before the approaching legislature, we shall keep our readers constantly informed.—Vincennes Sun.

ABOLITIONISM.—In the Anti-Slavery Standard comes the following under the head of "To Correspondents":

"V. N. The idea is a very good one, but to carry it out in this State, we believe, a penitentiary offence."

"That is the notion the abolition editor has, of a 'very good idea,' something to 'carry out' which is 'a penitentiary offence.'"

Mrs. Child, the writer, is so intemperate an Abolitionist that she does more injury to the cause of emancipation than a host of pro-slavery advocates. She called the slave "Kirk," the other day, "the living Gospel of Freedom bound in black," an expression quite as unworthy a lady as it is untrue. His only effect has been to sharpen the wit-arrows of anti-abolitionists.

The Paris Universal declares that the substantial accuracy of the following table of slaves may be relied on:

"In Brazil 3,000,000 slaves—United States 2,700,000—in Spanish Colonies 800,000—French Colonies 250,000—Dutch, Danish, and Swedish Colonies 100,000—South American Republics 400,000—Texas 300,000—Total 7,350,000." * It is estimated that in the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian dominions, including Poland, there are not less than 70 to 80 millions of human beings in this degrading state."

Gov. Edwards of Missouri is a sensible man. He recommends that a law be made requiring the assent of the wife beforehand to make an endorsement valid.

NOT AFRAID OF "RUIN."—A company composed of the most wealthy and intelligent citizens of Portland, Me., has just been formed at that place, for the manufacture of iron, under the title of the Portland Iron Company. Their capital is \$250,000, and they are making arrangements for going into the manufacture of iron on a scale of large extent.

Eight 64-pound cannon were delivered at the Philadelphia navy yard on Wednesday, from the foundry at Pittsburgh. They were said to weigh each 500 lbs., making an aggregate weight of 44,000 lbs.

Congress.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing during the continuance of the present war with Mexico, the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, including the volunteers; and also of providing for the granting of certificates of merit to such of them as may distinguish themselves by personal acts of extraordinary devotion or bravery in the performance of their duty; and that those to whom such certificates are granted, shall receive, in virtue thereof, of additional pay at the rate of—dollars per month during their continuance in service.

On the same day the Standing Committees were agreed to, the principal of which are as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sevier, chairman; Cass, Archer, Atterton and Webster.

On Finance.—Messrs. Lewis, chairman; Benton, Evans, Speight and Huntington.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Dix, chairman; Pennybacker, Johnson, Md., Chalmers and Davis.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickinson, chairman; Colquitt, Simmons, Sturgeon and Woodbridge.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Sturgeon, chairman; Semple, Upham, Turney and Gilley.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, chairman; Dix, Crittenden, Houston and Badger.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Fairfield, chairman; Yulee, Mangum, Cameron and Miller.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Atchison, chairman; Semple, Barrow, Fields and Greene.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Breese, chairman; Ash-ley, Woodbridge, Clayton and Phelps.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Yulee, chairman; Semple, Barrow, Pennybacker and Greene.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bagby, chairman; Atchison, Phelps, Sevier and Jarnagin.

On Claims.—Messrs. Pennybacker, chairman; Atchison, John M. Clayton, Rusk, and Johnson, Md.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Semple, chairman; Phelps, Colquitt and Phelps.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Ashley, chairman; Breese, Barrien, Westcott and Dayton.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Niles, chairman; Sturgeon, Simmons, Rusk and Morehead.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hannegan, chairman; Turney, Corwin, Houston and Morehead.

On the State of the Union.—Messrs. Niles, chairman; Sturgeon, Simmons, Rusk and Morehead.

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